

# LOUISVILLE EVENING BULLETIN.

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## THE EVENING BULLETIN

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THURSDAY, JUNE 28, 1855.

**MORALS AND SOCIOLOGY OF SAN FRANCISCO.**  
There are but few of the citizens of Louisville who lived here six years ago, who have forgotten the well-timed, well-considered, and eloquent discourse of Dr. E. P. Humphrey on the subject of California emigration. We were among the delighted and instructed throng who heard this noble discourse, and we felt grateful to Dr. Humphrey for his recognition of duty in lifting his warning voice against the moral dangers of the gold region. He performed the duty most thoroughly. He showed the inevitable evils that were to result from emigration to California, and, in the very spirit of a Christian teacher, he showed how infinitely poor a man would be in possession of all the treasures of California, in comparison with him who did not make a shipwreck of faith. He showed how the pursuit of gold would eat out all love of righteousness and holiness, how the Bible would be dethroned, education neglected, and how mind and soul would be ruined. And with many other words did he warn the public against the seductions of the gold fever.

Dr. Humphrey is not only a biblical scholar of rare merit, but he has cultivated an acquaintance with all the departments of literature. He can at pleasure call before him a procession of the past and make it yield lessons of experience. Spain's experiences with the treasures of Peru, Mexico, and the Indies are as familiar to him as household words, but the sober facts of San Francisco Sociology outstrip all the fears that a well-equipped mind originated in Dr. Humphrey. We have before us the San Francisco Evening Journal, and the leading editorial article draws a darker picture of California life than Dr. Humphrey attempted to paint. The editor, after reciting the virtues that founded and made prosperous the Commonwealths of New England, says:

How different from this is the history of the formation, and so far, of the progress of California! With a few exceptions, every man here was actuated, when leaving the East, by that meanest and most earthly of all passions, a lust for gold. Then the country was settled by men—mostly by young men—at all events by men without families. Nearly every one here can remember the time when a woman was a curiosity. It was therefore to the disruption, and not to the strengthening of family ties, that the California emigration tended.

When women did come, the most abandoned came first. The outcasts, the pariahs of society, flocked naturally to the place in which gold, the only god they continued to worship, was dominant. Many of our citizens, to the credit of their hearts, perhaps, but very little to the credit of their heads, selected from among their debased courtship visitors, objects on whom to lavish the comforts and affections due only to virtue and honor. With the insane hope of reclaiming the irretrievably lost, men ransacked the steaks for partners for life, and verily they had their reward. When women, of hitherto irreproachable character, began to arrive here, they found this state of things existing. They found those whom they had been taught to look upon with horror, the consorts of men of the highest respectability. They found too, perhaps, their natural protectors unfortunate, and a life of trouble, instead of a life of happiness, before them. What wonder if their sense of propriety was swept away by the currents of immorality which were setting in from all quarters, and centering in one great whirlpool in San Francisco? Men, with money at will, beset them on every side, some thoughtlessly, some deliberately. The divorce laws were loosened; feminine independence preached; extravagance in dress, and in the style of living encouraged; and, as it were, a general and simultaneous movement made toward the destruction of all social ties, and, consequently, of all proper society. Then the large fortunes made suddenly by speculators discouraged steady industry, and the insecurity of land titles, resulting from defective or corrupt legislation, destroyed confidence in all titles to property whatever. In consequence of these things, the country, especially San Francisco, rushed into a saturnalia, a wild debauch, from the effects of which it is now suffering. These effects may be seen in our broken banks, in our embarrassed merchants, in those of our legislators who are sunk in infamy, in our numberless divorced wives, the numbers of other wives who, by the same rule, ought to be divorced, and in the thousands of homeless men and deserted children scattered all over the State. What a contrast to New England! Five years of profligacy have almost reduced us to ruin. Two centuries and a half of integrity have made Massachusetts a model republic. *Facilis est decessus averti!*

This is indeed a terrible picture, but undoubtedly a true one. And who that can estimate the beneficences of Christian civilization would not rather have their possession, with mere bread-and-water allowance, than to live in California society with all that gold can buy? But alas! even amidst the pandemonium we have quoted, poverty and destitution display their rags and distresses as accompaniments to all the other evils.

The river commenced rising evening before last, and was still rising slowly last night with 6 feet 10 inches water in the Indiana chute and 5 feet 5 inches in the middle chute on the falls. In the canal there were 9 feet 10 inches. The thermometer yesterday went up to 91 in the shade.

We were shown yesterday one of the most complete and at the same time one of the most ingenious pieces of mechanism we have ever seen.

It is a self-loading pistol, of ordinary length and capable of shooting seven times in as many seconds. The ball used is of conical shape, hollowed at the butt which is filled in with percussion and ordinary powder. Seven of these balls are put into a hollow tube attached to the barrel and which, by a forward motion of the guard to the trigger, is thrown parallel to the bore; the guard is then brought back by the finger to its proper place and by this motion the ball is put in its proper position in the barrel and is ready for use. The hammer falling on the rammer, if we may so term the piece of iron or steel used to put the ball in its place in the barrel, which has at its end a small awl or punch, causes the powder to ignite.

The rapidity with which it can be used, the simplicity of its construction rendering it less liable to get out of order, and the security against its going off by accident, are its very high recommendations.

Our friends Ormsby & Owens have these pistols for sale.

**THE ELECTION ON SATURDAY.**—The common council having concurred in the resolution of the board of aldermen, the election for city treasurer will take place on Saturday next. Thus far only one candidate has announced himself, Mr. Alex. Duval, who is the nominee of the American party. The vote of the citizens will also be taken on confirming the purchase of Strader's wharf by the city for \$175,000. The voting in both cases is by ballot.

Secretary Marcy has written a letter informing Mr. E. C. Delavan, of Boston, that he is not aware of any treaty stipulation between the United States and foreign powers which would be inconsistent with an act of Congress, prohibiting the importation of intoxicating liquors.

**THE WABASH BRIDGE.**—The Vincennes Gazette of June 26th says:

About 7 o'clock last evening the locomotive Sam'l Gaty, of twenty-five tons weight, was passed over the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad bridge across the Wabash river. This was the first time an engine passed over it, and quite a large crowd of people (probably 5,000 or 6,000) assembled to witness the event. The tender, with one platform car attached, was crowded with men and boys highly delighted with the excitement. As the engine moved upon the bridge three cheers were given in honor of the event. The train moved steadily and safely over the bridge, not the least motion or swaying of the timbers being perceptible.

The bridge, with a draw of about seventy-five feet, is about eight hundred feet in length, resting upon four piers. It was built by McCullum, Benbridge & Co., upon the plan known as McCullum's patent. It is undoubtedly a very substantial piece of work, and reflects great credit upon Mr. Gardner, who superintended its erection.

**Things in New York.**—The Great Pacing Match between Hero and Pocahontas—Barnum's Human Menagerie—Feeling about the Prohibitory Law, &c.

NEW YORK, June 22d, 1855.

**MESSRS. EDITORS:** The great American mass-meeting in the Park has passed away, Barnum's baby-show has closed and is almost forgotten, except by the tickled mammas whose pets won the prizes, and the city is now beginning to be thronged by sporting men, politicians, and pleasure-seekers, anxious to escape the warmth of the sunny South.

Yesterday was very remarkable on account of a most singular pacing-match on the Union Course. The horses were Hero and Pocahontas. Hero had a good reputation, but the backers of Pocahontas were confident. The knowing ones averaged the time in their speculations from 2:20 to 2:25. The match was for \$2,000, mile heats, best three in five, to wagers, which, with the drivers, were each to weigh 265 lbs. George Spicer drove Hero, and McMan (her owner) drove Pocahontas. There was a fine attendance at the Course, the stands and grounds in front being thronged. The horses had a good start, the track was in fine condition, but before the horses made the half mile post was evident "the thing was all out," for Pocahontas had already opened a gap, leaving Hero nearly 200 yards in the rear, and was going at a killing pace. The result was that she paced the mile in 2:17 (two minutes and seventeen and a half seconds), distancing Hero easily and winning the race. Of course there was much disappointment among the outsiders at this sudden conclusion of the sport, and they very naturally vented their spleen upon these staid old fogies, Jimmy Sweet and Bob Rolette. It is said the owner of Pocahontas has won at least \$3,000 by the match, and that, knowing the sure bottom of Hero, he thought it better to make a certainty on the first mile, rather than to run any risk contesting two more. Of course he has shown his hand, and can only expect to make future matches ruinous to his mare.

I suppose you have heard that the immortal Barnum is in the field again, endeavoring to get up an exhibition of live specimens of every nation and breed of the human family extant. It will take something more than Mayor Wood's police to keep peace in that kind of show. A menagerie of uncaged wild beasts would be nothing to it, if fair specimens are obtained. However, nothing like humbug! and it does seem, now-a-days, as if the old lines were literally true—

"Oftimes the pleasure is as great  
Of being cheated as to cheat."

The people of this city are very fidgety about the practical effect of the prohibitory law, which goes into operation on the 4th of July. That the law is unconstitutional is almost beyond a doubt, but the difficulty is as to the manner of testing it. Some are inclined to keep on selling ardent spirits and take the consequence; others desire that the question should be tested by some prominent hotel-keeper; but all seem more or less apprehensive of a tremendous riot, serious outrages, and much loss of life. The hour approaches pregnant with importance.

OLD VAGARY.

**From the N. Y. Journal of Commerce.**  
A FORTNIGHT LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.  
The steamship Star of the West arrived at this port last night with 500 passengers and \$625,000 in specie on freight to C. Morgan, Esq.

**Correspondence of the Journal of Commerce.**  
SAN FRANCISCO, June 1.  
The Race Hound, otherwise known as the Lady Pierce, in which Mr. Silas E. Burrows sailed to Japan some nine or ten months ago, returned to this port on the 28th May from China. From the port of Jeddo, in Japan, she sailed to Hong-Kong; from Hong-Kong to Shanghai, and thence on the 31st of April, for San Francisco.

It appears from a correct list made by the agents of the clipper ship Charmer, recently cleared for New York, that this ship carries to New York the following cargo, being the product of our own soil:

5,025 bags barley, 6,900 quarter bags flour, 15,030 bags wheat, 192 bales of wool, 333 do. sheep skins, 410 sheep skins, 275 calf skins, 1,442 hides, 37 casks mint sweepings, 700 flasks quicksilver, 108 bales rags.

The following are return goods, of which we have a surplus:

1,300 doz. shovels, 13 pairs smiths' bellows, 60 cases tobacco, 6 do dry goods 68 casks and cases hardware, 197 casks, cases, and bbls merchandise.

The clipper ship S S Bishop has her entire cargo on board, consisting of 600 tons wheat and flour, and 100 bales wool, destined to New York.

The clipper ship Telegraph, for same destination, has an assorted cargo of old junk, rags, copper, nides, besides 400 tons wheat and barley. She will sail in a few days with a full cargo.

The bark Greenfield has sailed for Liverpool with 700 tons of wheat and flour on board, and 900 flasks of quicksilver.

During the month of May we have exported to Australia, in round numbers, equal to 3,600 bbls. flour, 3,100 bags wheat, 7,000 bags oats, 13,000 bags barley, 1,500 potatoes. To New Archangel, 2,265 bags wheat. To Callao, 450 flasks quicksilver.

It may be interesting to many of your readers to be informed that wheat can be raised here and bagged ready for market, at one cent per lb. We know of one party who has now a single field of 500 acres of wheat, who has been offered and refused two cents per lb. for the crop.

The ship Adelaide has been chartered to load for New York for the sum of \$20,000. She is now taking in 700 bbls. of flour at \$1 per bbl. She is also taking in wheat—and it is premised that she will carry in all, about one thousand tons of breadstuffs, besides assorted merchandise, wool, hides, &c.

In the political world of San Francisco all has been astir. Under the new charter, the election for city officers took place on the 28th inst. The issues, it was generally understood, were to be between the Know-Nothings, or American party, and the Anti-Know-Nothings, comprising the foreign-born population of the city and the entire strength of the two wings of the old Democratic party.

The election took place on the 28th May, and on the 30th the following result was known throughout the city: Mayor—James Van Ness, Dem., 56 majority. Treasurer—Wm. McKibben, Dem., 104 majority. Comptroller—Andrew J. Moulder, Dem., 185 majority. Tax Collector—Edw. T. Batters, K. N., 503 majority. Harbor Master—Geo. B. Schaffer, Dem., 141 majority. City Marshal—Hampton North, K. N., 3 majority. Clerk Superior Court—J. B. McMin, K. N., 217 majority. City Attorney—B. J. Peyton, K. N., 54 majority. Surveyor—J. J. Hoff, Dem., 314 majority. For Aldermen and Assistant Aldermen, were elected 4 Democratic candidates and 4 Know-Nothings in each ward.

Our markets are filled with delicious fruit, the product of the gardens around San Francisco, and showing to what an extent all the delicacies of the orchard and garden may be produced under the genial influence of a California climate.

During eight days, counting from May 8th, 40,302.77 ounces of gold were deposited at the United States Branch Mint in this city, valued at about a million of dollars.

\$1,216,323.55 went forward in gold dust to the Eastern States by the steamers Sonora and Uncle Sam, on the afternoon of the 17th; 1,120 packages also left the State by these ships, and \$76 arrived on the same day in the John L. Stephens.

The gambling law went into operation on the 17th of May, when all the gambling saloons in the State were shut up forever.

The creditors and time certificate holders of the late Banking House of Page, Bacon, & Co. have held several large meetings in the Merchants' Exchange, and at the banking house, relative to the refusal of Mr. Daniel D. Page to make the parties whole who came forward two months since to sustain the house at the time of its first suspension. Committees have been appointed to examine the accounts and affairs generally. Finally, at a meeting on the 29th of May, Mr. C. K. Garrison came forward and pledged his property to the amount of \$400,000 in support of the house, by way of securing the creditors and staying all further legal proceedings. The proposition seems to have given very general satisfaction, and the creditors are looking forward with renewed hope to being fully indemnified.

The affairs of Adams & Co. are now being investigated in the Fourth District Court. It has been decided by Judge Lake that bankers are entitled to the benefit of the insolvent act.

**From the Alta California, June 1.**

**Important from Central America.**—The Revolution in Nicaragua—Perilous Position of the Castilian Party—General Munoz at the Head of Affairs.—We are in receipt of private advices from a reliable correspondent at the city of Leon, Nicaragua, by which it appears that the political aspect of affairs is materially changed, and that the Revolutionists, or Castilian party, are fast losing the prestige which they had gained by a series of brilliant victories about a year since. San Juan del Sur, Castillo Rapids, Virginia Bay, San Juan del Norte, and indeed the entire southern portion of the Republic are in the possession of the legitimate, or Chamorro party, while Leon, Chinandega, Realajo, Chichigalpa, Granada, Masalla, and Managua, lately held by the Democratic party, have passed, or are about passing, into the hands of their opponents.

Castillon (at whose invitation Colonel Walker was nearing the scene of strife) had been deposited by his party, who had recalled Munoz, ex-President of the Republic. He is now called the Cincinnati of Central America. It is thought that the Legitimist party have succeeded in buying Munoz, and that he will pursue the policy pursued by the late Don Frutiz Chamorro,

of excluding all foreigners from owning property in the State, and offering every obstacle to the settlement of Americans on the public lands.

The Democratic or Castillon party have left Chinandega and Realajo, and the Government, or Chamorro party, are now outside of Leon, with a large force, preparatory to the formal investment of the place. Granada remains in the hands of the Chamorroists. It was rumored when the Sierra Nevada left, that a decisive battle had been fought. The news was some ten days old. The Democratic party had about 800 men inside of Leon, including a few Americans, and their besiegers about 2,000.

## ARRIVAL OF THE GEORGE LAW.

ONE DAY LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.  
The steamship George Law left Aspinwall at 4 P. M., 15th inst., and arrived at quarantine at 4 o'clock, the 25th.  
She brings the California mails of June 2, \$1,052,287 in treasure on freight, and 714 passengers.

**Correspondence of the N. Y. Journal of Commerce.**

SAN FRANCISCO, June 1, 1855.  
The affairs of Page, Bacon, & Co. here are likely to turn out for their creditors better than our fears led us to expect a fortnight since. It seems that one reason why Daniel D. Page was reluctant to mortgage his St. Louis property for the benefit of the time certificate creditors was his personal dissatisfaction with one of the trustees appointed by the signers of the bond, and to whom the assets of the house had been handed over at the time of the confession of judgment.

The guarantee of \$400,000 by C. K. Garrison probably amounts to nothing more than transfer of securities for a like sum, Mr. Page giving Garrison St. Louis property for San Francisco property, which, being near home, California creditors think more tangible and sure.

For our own part, we have some doubts whether the proposition can be successfully carried out as now proposed. Interests are too many and varied for all to act harmoniously, where the amount involved is so large.

It will be remembered that the property offered by Daniel D. Page is only a tract of 400 acres of land in St. Louis, estimated by him to be worth EIGHT HUNDRED thousand dollars, while in their list of assets they put down a debt against Page & Bacon, of St. Louis, of \$831,981.

The \$425,000 paid over and now in the hands of trustees is only estimated to be worth \$200,000.

While their liabilities amount to.....\$343,965  
Unprovided debts.....286,346

\$1,135,311

Say total liabilities eleven hundred and thirty-five thousand three hundred and eleven dollars, to pay which they have 800 acres of land in St. Louis (known as the Martin Koontz tract, near the city), and \$200,000 available assets here.

Many creditors who have no security are anxious to make the arrangement, as hitherto they had supposed their debt almost a total loss. As it is now, they may possibly realize 50 cents on the dollar, provided Mr. Page's proposition is accepted.

The result here will perhaps be somewhat similar to the offer of Mr. Bacon in St. Louis—offers to pay 20 cents cash, and railroad stock worth 30 cents more, for a full discharge. Mr. Page's offer here, amounts to about the same, which, if accepted, will leave Page & Bacon rich still. As, according to the statement of D. D. Page made on the 26th February last at the creditors' meeting, he there submitted a statement of his private estate, wherein he valued it at one million eight hundred and forty-eight thousand dollars; and now, forsooth, he offers to mortgage less than one-half of his private fortune, to pay off his debts. Why not surrender all; and if any surplus, it will of course revert to him.

The U. S. mint coined here last week, \$475,000. The three private mints coined \$150,000. Making the total coinage for the week, \$625,000.

What becomes of all this coin? (\$100,000 per day). From a careful investigation, I am satisfied it is not exported to the Eastern States, as bars of gold, as well as gold dust, are a more profitable remittance to the shipper than United States coin, even were it to be had in quantities.

A majority of it must be hid and concealed here, in our own midst, perhaps buried in the earth; and the recent failure of Adams & Co., Page, Bacon, & Co., in whom our citizens had perfect confidence, has only tended to increase this system of hoarding, of burying in the earth treasure which heretofore went in the vaults of our banks, and formed the basis on which the business of the country has been transacted.

Facts recently have come to light, where parties purchasing a large amount of cattle, and other goods, have gone out and dug up the hidden treasure. We might cite various similar instances which have come to our knowledge within the week past. Again, miners returning East generally carry gold dust on their persons.

Few carry coins; and it is really surprising what large amounts some of them thus carry around their bodies. An instance occurred a few months since on one of the steamers, where a man became sick, night unto death; when Captain Cropper, of the steamer, suspecting that the dying man was loaded down with treasure, instituted an examination, and found that the man had nearly ten thousand dollars in a belt round his person; that it had absolutely worn through the skin, and had made a running sore around his entire body; and yet the poor dying man was afraid to make known the cause of his sickness; that he had money concealed round his person, and which was dragging him down to death. In this case, I believe the man recovered, after the Captain had secured his treasure in the iron chest of the steamer; but to hundreds, doubtless, this has been the cause of long-continued sickness and ultimate death. There is no question but that California is rich, and that the working class, as a body, control that wealth, hoard it up; while the so-called rich are borrowers at ruinous rates of interest.

What, then, is the result of our present embarrassment? The problem is a difficult one to solve. Failures we have daily, and more will follow. Real estate is depressed, and will be more so; a very few people pretend to pay even the interest on their mortgages, while the mortgagees are afraid to foreclose, knowing that there are no buyers of real estate in market; and they live on, hoping for a change for the better. Will it ever come? Not until we find bottom.

Since March 1st, 1855, about which time may be dated the commencement of our financial difficulties, up to the present date, a period of three months, the number of insolvent suits commenced has been extraordinary, as it appears from the records and files of the insolvent courts that fifty-six applications in insolvency have been made since then. The extent of

these failures, for the period of three months, estimated by the excess of liabilities over the assets, amounts to nearly \$1,200,000; even putting the debtor's own valuation on his assets, except where they are absolutely nominal; and this, too, exclusive of the bank failures. This statement has been made out by looking through the papers of each case; and some few approximations only have been made, where the figures have not been added up on the schedules; and in cases where they could hardly affect the balance and general result.

**From the Aspinwall Courier of June 12th.**

**Horrible Murder at Tobago—Summary Punishment.**—We learn that on Friday night last, Mr. Tracy, who was employed by the P. M. S. Co. as head carpenter in the repairs on the steamer Golden Age, was foully murdered by three men for money. Mr. Tracy, having received a few days before a bag of money in pay for the aforementioned job, was seen to carry the balance of money after paying off his hands to his house. The plot to murder him was then concocted by a Cubano, an American, and a Guayaquilian—all negroes.

In pursuance of their plan, the three went to his house between 12 and 1 o'clock on Saturday morning, and, dragging him from his bed, fairly cut him to pieces; one gash was from his right shoulder to his middle in a slanting direction, another from his left shoulder to his waist, in the same manner, and another directly across him through his bowels, and then they threw him from the balcony of the second story of his residence, some 20 feet, upon the rocks on the sea-beach.

His wife who was lying in bed with him on the other side, heard the villains as they came up the stairs, and awoke her husband, who immediately passed her over to the wall side—and, while they were engaged in their bloody work, she crawled from the bed, and ran to the company's works, more than a fourth of a mile, to give the alarm. The money that he had was between the mattresses of the bed on which they had been sleeping, and they did not get it—they only obtained fifty dollars belonging to a boy in the employ of Mr. Tracy.

The next day, one of the parties was arrested while working in a gang of coolers on board the Golden Age, and he having given evidence against the other two, they also were taken, and at 12 M. the three were hung, the proof being perfectly against them.

We are told that the residents of Tobago, native as well as foreign, fully sanctioned the execution—in so much were the natives zealous in the matter, that they would not have the bodies of the criminals buried on the island, and they were thrown into the sea.

We regret, however, to add, that some of the authorities and a mob, attempted the arrest, the next day, of one of the foreigners who had been concerned in this righteous administration of justice. They failed, however, as we trust they always will in such attempts, and the said party is safely out of their power.

**Lynch Law in Los Angeles—One Man Hanged and another Shot.**—One of the most startling transactions that has ever come within our knowledge, says the Californian, as occurring among a civilized people, has just been enacted in the village of Lexington, some twelve miles from this city. The circumstances, as near as we can obtain them from the conflicting rumors and reports in circulation, are something as follows: A Mr. Paine, resident of that place, a few days since revealed to his neighbors the existence of an organized band, consisting of some forty members, possessing written articles of agreement and signatures of the members, having for its object a regular system of robbery, and assassination, if necessary, to carry out their designs.

Mr. Paine stated that he had been induced to join them by threats made against his life by some of the party, among whom was his own brother-in-law, a certain Adolphus Moore, who, it appears, has ever borne a very bad character, and it is said formerly murdered a man at El Paso, on his way to this country, a year or two since. He stated that a plan had been laid to rob a Mr. Bacon, of Lexington, who was supposed to have a sum of money in his house, and, if necessary to prevent discovery, murder him and his family; then they were to make an attempt upon some of the merchants of this city. At the time Mr. Paine made this statement, Moore and others of the band had started for the Tehachapay valley, in the vicinity of the Tejon, where Moore was removing his wife, and where, it is supposed, the headquarters of the gang existed. A party of men immediately started out in pursuit and overtook Moore, with some four others, at a grocery, near the entrance to Turner's Pass. On their way back, Moore, in attempting to escape, was shot in the thigh and retaken. On their arrival at Lexington, the citizens formed a Lynch Court, and, after some brief proceedings, the prisoners were on Saturday last taken out to be executed.

After reaching the place of execution, and making every preparation, a vote was taken whether or not the prisoners should be delivered over to the civil authorities, when a large majority decided in favor of so doing, and the prisoners were then handed over to Justice Cunningham, who placed them in charge of Constable Clark. On Sunday night, about 11 o'clock, a party of men seized and bound the guards and proceeded to hang the prisoners to the ceiling of a building. In the hurry and confusion, one of them, by the name of Wm. Hand, escaped, and arrived in this city on Monday afternoon, giving himself up to the authorities, in whose custody he now remains. Watson was hung, and one other, by the name of Moore, shot, and another, the fourth man, is thought to have escaped with Hand. An old man, another of the party apprehended, had been set at liberty by the mob previously. The above is a brief outline of the facts as we get them. We have been unable to get authentic accounts of the proofs against the party, and are consequently completely in the dark as to their culpability.

## DECISIONS OF THE COURT OF APPEALS.

THURSDAY, June 25, 1855.

**CAUSES DECIDED.**  
Littell vs. McCann, Grant; affirmed.  
May vs. Williams, Morgan; affirmed.  
Hatcher vs. Hatcher, Floyd; reversed.  
Cooper vs. Smith, Montgomery; reversed.  
Martin vs. Martin, Anderson; reversed.  
Othman vs. Hall, Pendleton; reversed.  
McMurry vs. Trust Co., Harrison; reversed as to McMurry and Cavanaugh.

**ORDERS.**  
Stewart vs. Wallace, Pendleton.  
Covington Railroad vs. Ingels, Pendleton.  
Moxter vs. Browning, Pendleton.  
Brown vs. Taylor, Pendleton.  
Jones vs. Jones, Pendleton.  
Martin vs. Dunlap, Grant; were argued.

**FLAVORING EXTRACTS, FOR FLAVORING ICE-CREAMS, JELLIES, CAKE, &c.**—Lemon, Rose, Vanilla, Bitter Almonds, Orange, &c., for sale by  
J. S. KINGGOLD.

**BAZIN'S, JULES HAUREL'S, AND HARRISON'S EXTRACTS for the Handkerchief** for sale by  
J. S. KINGGOLD.

**SALAD OIL**—A pure article for table use for sale by  
J. S. KINGGOLD.



# **EVENING BULLETIN.**

THURSDAY EVENING, JUNE 28, 1855.

**HURRA FOR THE PORTLAND RAILROAD!**—This has really got to be one of the institutions of Louisville, and with its present go-ahead-iveness it will soon prove to be an "indispensable necessity." The gratifying change in its management is mainly ascribable to the energy of its superintendent, Major Ellis, who has within a few months directed its affairs. The company has established an office on the north side of Main street, between Second and Third, and by persons leaving their address at the office an omnibus will wait on them at any hour desired.

From posters at the corners of the streets and in all public places, we learn that the cars and omnibuses now run from 5 A. M. to 8 P. M., and receive and convey passengers and their baggage to any point in the city, to the Frankfort Railroad depot, the Cincinnati mailboat landing, the Jeffersonville ferry-boat, the New Albany ferry-landing, or the Portland wharf. The charge is only 10 cents each way, carpet-bags free. The cars are wide, well furnished, run with the regularity of clock-work, and go through as fast as horse-flesh can do it, not exceeding twenty minutes. There is no dust whatever on the road, the cars run smooth, and make no more noise than a person walking across a floor.

The facilities thus afforded certainly deserve encouragement and will receive it from the public.

**The Western canal reservoirs are genuine curiosities.** In Ohio there are six for the supply of the two main canals, and only two of them were cleared of timber before being enclosed and filled with water. One of these, in Mercer county, covers 17,000 acres of land, on which enormous trees and thick undergrowth were all left standing. It has been supposed that the health of the neighborhood is damaged by these artificial lakes; but a legislative inquiry in reference to this one showed by the testimony of persons residing near it for fifteen years that the health of the country was improved instead of injured by the lake. In Indiana there are three reservoirs for the supply of the Wabash and Erie canal—one at Birch creek, covering 1,000 acres; one at Splurge creek, covering 4,000 acres; and one at Pigeon creek, covering 1,500 acres. In the year 1853 the Indiana Legislature appointed a committee of three physicians to examine these reservoirs and report as to their influence upon the health of the neighborhood. Their investigation showed clearly that, where, as in the case of the Splurge creek reservoir, large surfaces were put permanently under water, which before were alternately covered by rain water and exposed bare to the drying heats of the sun, the health of the neighborhood immediately improved.

**AN INCIDENT.**—A letter from San Francisco, speaking of the frail character of the wooden tenements sent to that country, says:

A lady arrived in the steamer and put up at one of the San Francisco hotels. She had retired early to her room, which happened to adjoin that in which a party of gentlemen were enjoying a social game of cards. The lady was fatigued and restless, and, attempting to turn over in bed, came against the partition, which gave way and let her through into the room of the card players. The consternation of both parties can be more easily imagined than described.

**WILL THE FORT WAYNE AND SOUTHERN RAILROAD PAY?**—Read the following interesting letter upon this subject, from the pen of Jas. C. Hall, Esq., president of the Ohio and Mississippi road:

OFFICE OF THE O. AND M. RAILROAD CO., Cincinnati, June 13, 1855.

WM. J. HOLMAN, Esq., President Fort Wayne and Southern R. Co.:  
DEAR SIR: In reply to your favor from Merchants' Hotel, New York, permit me to say that I regard your road as one of the most important unfinished lines in Indiana. Consulting, in its location, the settled interests of the rich and productive country through which it passes, it must command a large local travel, superior to that of most of the Indiana roads.

The section from Vernon to Jeffersonville makes, with our road, a very direct line, and will, in my opinion, for many years to come, be the shortest that will exist between Cincinnati and Louisville, and must inevitably command the immense travel which passes between the cities named. Good men and competent judges estimate this travel at 500 passengers per day both ways. With the time reduced, as could very easily be done, to four and a half hours between the two cities, I have no hesitation in saying that at least that number of passengers might be relied on if both roads were in good order. This, with the local travel and business from the Northern portion of your road, will make this section decidedly profitable.

I cannot personally speak of the progress of the work on your road, though I understand that through the past spring and winter the work has been vigorously carried forward on the section alluded to. The concentration of your means and energies on this part of your road was dictated by wise policy, from which you must soon reap very great advantage, inasmuch as when completed it will make a finished and productive section, forming a part of the shortest line between Louisville and Cincinnati.

This company feel a warm interest in your success, and I wish our condition was such as would warrant us in extending aid to you in a more tangible shape; but we have our troubles, and can do little else than express our confidence in your road, and earnest wishes for your success.

Very respectfully,  
JAMES C. HALL, President.

**The following we find in the Madison Courier of Wednesday.** We are glad to learn that Mr. Duncan is about at last. The line should have been reconstructed some time ago; its earnings would have shown a sufficient increase to pay for the work:

Mr. Duncan, superintendent, has commenced the work of reconstructing the line of telegraph wires between this city and Louisville. The new line follows the plankroad as far as Hanover. The poles selected for this end of the line, and the manner they have been put up and arranged, are very creditable to the taste of Mr. Duncan and his able auxiliaries.

**BELTING THE EARTH.**—The New York Evangelist gives the following authoritative statement touching the present condition and future prospects of this most stupendous enterprise. It will be read with profound interest:

For a year past notices have occasionally appeared in the papers of a company formed in this city to carry a telegraph across the ocean. But the project seemed so wild and visionary that few believed it would be seriously attempted. The design was vast and grand, no doubt, but it was impracticable. Many even doubted the existence of such a company. They thought it all a hoax, and others, when assured of the fact, shook their heads and uttered wise remarks on the transparent folly of sinking money to the bottom of the ocean. It was literally throwing it into the sea. We are at length enabled to remove all mystery from the matter and to state on the best authority what plans have been formed and how far they are advanced toward accomplishment. A little more than one year ago a few individuals formed the daring project of carrying into execution this dream of science—this scheme which sanguine spirits had hoped for, but few believed possible. Their first step was to obtain a charter from Newfoundland. For this purpose three of their number were dispatched to St. Johns, where, after weeks of negotiation with the Government, they succeeded in obtaining from the Province an exclusive charter for fifty years to build a telegraph to or across the island or the waters adjacent thereto or any of its dependencies. As Labrador is one of these, this charter virtually gives them the whole range of the continent. Further to encourage the enterprise, the Government agreed to pay \$5,000 toward constructing a bridge path across the island, which was necessary for the use of the telegraph and to guarantee the interest on \$50,000 for twenty years, and also to give fifty square miles of land, to be selected anywhere on the island—all this on its completion to St. Johns, to which were to be added fifty more square miles of land if it should be carried across the Atlantic.

They obtained also from Prince Edward's Island an exclusive charter for fifty years. This Province gave 1,000 acres of land. At the same time, to complete their right of way, they purchased a charter which had been previously obtained in New Brunswick, and have since obtained one from Canada, with full liberty to cross their territory at any point that should be necessary. They also made a valuable agreement with Prof. Morse for the use of his patents and all renewals. This gentleman, who is the highest authority on the subject in the world, was sanguine of the success of the enterprise, and soon became personally connected with it. The Company was formally organized in May, 1854, by the choice of Peter Cooper, Marshall O. Roberts, Cyrus W. Field, and Chandler White, Esqrs., as Directors. Peter Cooper was chosen President; Moses Taylor, Treasurer, and Professor Morse, Electrician. From these names it will be seen that the business is in the hands of men who, to say the least, are not generally regarded as visionary, but as those who look far ahead and are apt to carry through what they have once begun.

The Company immediately commenced operations. They at once purchased the steamer Victoria, and sent her to Newfoundland with an engineer and assistants. A road was to be cut across the whole extent of the island, four hundred miles through a wilderness seldom trodden by man. In this work about six hundred men were employed the whole of the season. It now appeared that the Government of Newfoundland, while granting a charter most liberal and honorable to themselves, had yet acted wisely for the interests of their own Province. A new spring was given to industry, and treasures were found which before were not known to exist. Last summer the Company employed three mineralogists to explore the country, who discovered two mines of coal, one of copper, one of lead, and also quarries of slate and alabaster, and very valuable traces of ship-timber. This will develop rapidly the trade of the island, which before has been confined almost wholly to its fisheries.

So far all went well. The work was begun and advancing successfully. Less than a hundred miles of submarine cable were needed to stretch across to Cape Breton, and when this was laid and the line completed to St. John's there would be direct telegraphic communication east from New York about twelve hundred miles. This certainly was a long stride toward Europe. But now came the great difficulty. They had reached the rocks of Newfoundland, but there before them was the mighty ocean, raging wildly around those cliffs, as untamed as when Columbus first crossed the sea. To advance into these deep waters was the next and the perilous step. Proposals had been received from a European company to unite with them in the enterprise, and in January last one of the directors sailed for England to complete the negotiations.

In this he was entirely successful. In London he formed a contract with the Transatlantic Telegraphic Company, composed of English and French capitalists, whereby the latter engaged to construct and lay down, at their own expense and risk, a submarine cable extending from Ireland to St. John's, Newfoundland, and to have it completed on or before the 22d day of January, 1858. The two companies, European and American, each will own the line which it constructs, but their contract obliges them to operate in connection with each other, to the exclusion of all other lines, for the period of fifty years, which is the limit of the American company's charter.

At the same time, a favorable contract was made for the submarine cable to connect Newfoundland with Cape Breton. This will be seventy-four miles long, and is to be ready in the last day of this month, when it will be shipped direct to Newfoundland. The steamer Victoria sailed a few days since for St. John's, with Mr. Ellis, the chief engineer, and his assistants. The company confidentially expect to have telegraphic communication established between New York and St. John's in the course of this summer. All the necessary harbor and wharf accommodations have been secured at that port for the steamers which are expected to call there on their trips between America and Europe. St. John's is about two days nearer to England than Halifax. We have therefore every reason to believe that in three months the old world and the new will be within a week's hail of each other—and that within three years the two hemispheres will be in instantaneous communication.

We are aware that some will read this with a smile of incredulity. All the contracts in the world will not convince them that such a work will ever be achieved. Though the bond be sealed, signed, and delivered, yet neither Englishmen nor Americans can do what is beyond all human power. To these evil prophets we may add a word to show that the enterprise is not so impossible as they are wont to believe. The first thing to be noted is the bed of the ocean along the track of the proposed route. Says Lieut. Maury: "There is at the bottom of the sea between Cape Race in Newfoundland and Cape Clear in Ireland, a remarkable steppe, which is already known as the Telegraphic plateau. The great circle distance between these two shore lines is 1,600 miles, and the sea along this route is probably no where more than 10,000 feet deep." That is not too deep to be reached by the cable sunk in the waters, and yet deep enough to be out of the way of anchors and icebergs. This seems like a special provision of nature to favor this great work. A chain of uplands lies under the sea, as if on purpose to bear up the chain of intelligence across the deep. On that broad plateau is to be laid this mighty coil—this serpent winding around the earth, and pressing it together in its folds. The bottom of the sea is found to be not sharp rock nor precipice, but soft, shelly sand, into which the telegraphic line may sink and become imbedded for ages.

Next as to the material employed. To speak of a wire would convey a false idea. For though there are several small copper wires, these are encased in gutta-percha, and around them is wound a coil of heavy wire, forming altogether a huge iron cable, strong enough to hold fast any ship-of-war in the world. We have at our office specimens of that used under the British Channel and under the Mediterranean. The cable purchased for the line from Cape Breton to Newfoundland weighs over five tons to the mile, and that to cross the Atlantic will be much stronger.

But the most triumphant proof that this thing is possible, is the fact that it has been done. A telegraph has been in operation four years from England to France. Others stretch to Belgium and Holland. The last steamer brought news that a line of 500 miles has just been laid under the Black Sea, by which the Crimea is brought into hourly communication with London. Another is now being laid from France to the Island of Sardinia, and thence across to Algeria. The man who has achieved the great feat of these triumphs is Mr. John W. Brett, of London. This gentleman is now interested in the Transatlantic Telegraph Company, and undertakes to belt the ocean. With a full knowledge of the immense labor and cost and of all hazards, he still dares to promise to bind the Atlantic, as he has already bound the Mediterranean.

Nor is the difficulty greatly increased by the length of the line. Doubts have been expressed whether an electric current could be sent such a distance. It was said it would not go more than five or six hundred miles, and projects were devised for carrying a telegraph around by way of Greenland and Iceland. But these doubts are now set at rest by recent experiments of Prof. Faraday. He declares the thing perfectly practicable. The only drawback to his happiness in the discovery was that it would occupy an appreciable time in the passage. He seemed at this a little disappointed. When asked "how long it would take to pass from London to New York?" he answered, "possibly one second." This is not quite as quick as we expected, but on the whole we think that will do!

[From the St. Joseph Gazette, June 20.]

**INDIAN DEPREDACTIONS ON THE PLAINS.**—Since our last issue, we have received no further advices from the plains, the Salt Lake mail for June not having arrived. The reports of the capture and murder of many, if not all, of the emigrants who started to California and Oregon last spring, it is feared are too true. A light mail from Utah is all the communication we have had from that quarter for nearly two months, and then we heard nothing definite from the emigration. This arrival brought accounts of the capture of all the stock belonging to the traders west of Laramie. Mr. Shambaugh, at Devil's Gate, lost upward of sixty head of horses and cattle. All the advices that have reached us so far, report the Indians gathering in great numbers all along the route, with the avowed determination of preventing all outward-bound emigrants from passing. It is also reported by an Indian, who arrived at Sargeant Bluffs from near Laramie, that the Sioux had attacked every train that had passed out, that they had killed many of the whites, and taken prisoners a number of women and children. Some few were allowed to pursue their way, after being stripped of everything they possessed, but it would be miraculous, indeed, if they did not perish from starvation before reaching any place where provisions and other necessities for sustaining life could be procured.

We expressed fears some time since that the money appropriated by Congress for fitting out an expedition against these Indians would be expended in such a manner as to render no assistance whatever to emigrants or traders; now we are confirmed in the belief. As yet but few companies of troops have left the frontiers for the Sioux country—barely sufficient to garrison the different military posts, without being able to give those journeying through the country any protection, much less chastise the Indians for the depredations already committed. Three or four companies of troops also passed up the river last week en route for Fort Pierre, at which post they will remain during the coming winter. It is certainly very bad policy to send troops to the head waters of the Missouri at this time, when their presence and protection is so much required on the road to Salt Lake, California, and Oregon.

Had volunteers been called for when hostilities first commenced, by this time the Indians would have paid dearly for their temerity. Experience teaches that in an Indian warfare citizen soldiers are vastly superior to regular troops. Still we find those in power disregarding all precedents, and sending forth troops, offered by Indians as the savages know of civilization. The results we can anticipate. After fruitless attempts to engage the Indians in battle will have been made, treaties will be entered into, and presents of arms, ammunition, &c., will be given them. The effect this will have will be to restrain them from committing depredations until the first opportunity offers for plunder, when they will again commence hostilities. And just as often as regular troops are sent against them, just so often will this same farce be enacted. Had volunteers been employed on this service, instead of our suing to the Indians for peace, we, on the contrary, could dictate terms to them which they would eagerly accept and strictly abide by.

The season has so far advanced that it will be impossible to operate on the offensive until another winter passes by, and who can tell the number of lives that may be sacrificed to their savage brutality by that time. The responsibility certainly rests upon the government authorities at Washington, and unless some prompt and decisive measures are taken soon, the Governors of the different border States should call for volunteers on their own responsibility, that these Indians may be taught as soon as possible that they cannot rob and murder peaceable white citizens with impunity. The next mail from Utah will, doubtless, bring some intelligence from the emigration, but we are fearful that it will confirm the reports already in circulation.

**The Rivers.**—There is no change to report in the river at this point or hence to Cairo. The Illinois is rising steadily; Upper Mississippi falling with 30 inches on the Lower Rapids. The arrivals from the Missouri yesterday report five feet in the channel from Washington down; six feet above, and falling.—St. Louis Repub.

**Pensions and Bounty Land.**—The undersigned will prepare claims for Bounty Land on Pensions under any of the acts of Congress. He will also buy and sell Land Warrants. **ISHAM HENDERSON.** Louisville Journal Office, May 8, 1855.—124th St.

## **AMERICAN MASS MEETING.**

There will be a MASS MEETING of the AMERICAN PARTY, at the Court-House in this city, on TUESDAY NIGHT, 3d July next, for the purpose of ratifying the proceedings of the National Council at Philadelphia.

All the Councils and the delegates generally in the city and in adjoining counties are respectfully invited to attend. Several distinguished speakers have been invited.

**Mozart Hall.**  
Great Walking Match Against Time.

THE well-known YANKEE CHARLEY (P. L. Curtis) will perform the great feat of walking on a plank for forty successive hours, commencing at Mozart Hall on THURSDAY, the 28th, at 6 o'clock A. M., and ending on Friday at 10 P. M.

Four judges in attendance during the performance. The celebrated Pianist Mr. GEO. R. SMOCKAKER will preside at the Piano.

Admission 50 cents. Children and Servants half price. 12th St.

**PUBLIC MEETING.**  
THERE will be a public meeting in the grove near Rudy's Chapel, in Jefferson county, on the Westport road, on FRIDAY, the 29th inst., at 5 o'clock P. M. Messrs. Marshall, Hargis, and Gidger will address the people on the political topics of the day. Come, once—come, all.

June 25 wj&lj&bb

**Fresh Arrival—Oval Iron-Stone China.**  
We have just received per steamboat Alvin Adams an invoice of oval Dining and Tea Ware, a direct importation from the State of China. The goods are desirable, well gotten up, and of beautiful design, and cannot fail to please the eye.

Purchasers wanting a neat and cheap Dining or Tea Set should call and examine this Ware before making purchases elsewhere. We can make it to their advantage to do so, as we are now importing direct from the potteries. Give us a call.

**HOOD & LUCKETT.**  
No. 461 Market-st., between Third and Fourth, near Fourth, south side.

**Fresh Blue Lick Water.**  
10 bbls fresh Blue Lick Water just received direct from the springs. For sale by the barrel or gallon.

**WALKER & COMMERFORD.**  
Third St.

**Magazines for July at Ringgold's.**  
Godey's Lady's Book;  
Graham's Magazine;  
Putnam's do;  
Dickens's Household Words;  
Leslie's New York Journal.

**Armageddon.**  
A Romance, or the Overthrow of Romanism and Monarchy; the Existence of the United States foretold in the Bible, its future greatness, invasion by allied Europe, annihilation of Monarchy, expansion into the Millennial Republic, and the ultimate triumph of Liberty. Revised edition, by S. D. Baldwin. New supply received by

**F. A. CRUMP,**  
84 Fourth St., near Market.

**White and Gold-band French China, Iron Stone China, and Housekeeping Goods**  
AT HOOD & LUCKETT'S.

We have now on hand a large and complete stock of the above-named articles, consisting in part of Dining and Tea Ware of the most rich and elegant pattern, and of the latest styles; Dressing Room articles usually kept in the House Furnishing line. Our stock of Iron Stone China is now very complete. We have also on hand a large quantity of fancy articles, such as Motto Caps and Sarcophagi, Buff Boxes, Cologne, fancy Candelsticks, flat and tall Vases, &c.

Purchasers will do well by giving us a call before making their selections elsewhere, as we are now offering great bargains.

**HOOD & LUCKETT.**  
No. 461 Market-st., south side, between Third and Fourth. 12th St.

**Combs' Combs!** at Miller & Gould's.  
WE would call the attention of all to our Comb department. We have the best quality of combs, made of shell, buffalo, and rubber, with all the latest styles: Dressing Combs of shell, ivory, buffalo, rubber, and English horn, of the best maker; Pins Combs of shell and ivory; Bonnet and Pocket Combs; Long, Neck, Side, and every description of Comb; to be found at the "Varieties," 98 Fourth street.

**BASKETS!** BASKETS! of every kind at the well-known "Varieties" of

**MILLER & GOULD, 98 Fourth St.**

**DRESSING CASES.**—A convenient supply of those favorite tin Dressing Cases, so convenient, also rosewood and leather Dressing Cases, at

**MILLER & GOULD'S, 98 Fourth St.**

**STILL COMPLETE.**—Our assortment of Carpet Bags, Trunks, and Velvet Satchels, Baskets, and articles necessary in traveling, is still complete, notwithstanding the great quantity sold. Those who have not yet supplied themselves would do well to call at the "Varieties" of

**MILLER & GOULD, 98 Fourth St.**

**SUPERFINE FLOUR.**—150 bbls superfine Flour for sale by

**H. FERGUSON & SON,**  
Corner Fifth and Market sts.

**CIDER VINEGAR.**—20 bbls pure Cider Vinegar for sale by

**H. FERGUSON & SON.**

**SOAP.**—20 boxes German Soap, a superior article for family use, for sale by

**H. FERGUSON & SON.**

**NEW STYLES.**—Wares in receipt, by express, of various colors and qualities of new styles Business and Traveling Hats.

**POLLARD, PRATHER, & SMITH.**

**CHILDREN'S HATS, CAPS, AND TURBANS** at very reduced prices can be had of

**POLLARD, PRATHER, & SMITH,**  
455 Main St.

**Lady's Book for July.**  
GODEY'S Lady's Book for July received and for sale by

**F. A. CRUMP,**  
84 Fourth St., near Market.

**Brooksiana.**  
BROOKSIANA, or the Controversy between Senator Brooks and Archbishop Hughes, growing out of the recently enacted Church Property Bill, with an introduction by the Rev. John A. B. Allen, New York.

We have just received the above work, the contents of which will interest all who are interested in the progress of the cause. Call early at A. HAGAN & BROS., 93 Third street, and see this number.

**Godey for July.**  
GODEY'S Lady's Book for July received and for sale by

**F. A. CRUMP,**  
84 Fourth St., near Market.

## **A. Jaeger & Co.,**

DIRECT IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE Dealers in French, English, and Dresden China, Glass, and Earthen Ware, Nos. 119 and 121 Fourth street, Mozart Building, Louisville, Ky.

**French China.**  
French China, richly decorated and fancy gilt; also plain white China, Dining, Breakfast, Tea, and Toilet Sets, from 11 to 200 pieces; richly decorated and gilt Vases, Cofferets, Card Baskets, Mugs, Candlesticks, &c. Just received a variety of new styles, direct from the manufacturers and for sale at Eastern wholesale prices by

**A. JAEGER & CO.,**  
Nos. 119 and 121 Fourth St., Mozart Building.

**Glass, Queensware, and Silver-Plated Goods.**  
A. JAEGER & CO. have on hand the largest and best-selected stock of the above goods, which they will sell at greatly reduced prices for cash.

**A. JAEGER & CO.,**  
Nos. 119 and 121 Fourth St., Mozart Building.

**Table Cutlery and Waiters.**  
Received by Adams & Co.'s express a new supply of ivory, bone, ebony, and ebona handle Table Cutlery, manufactured by J. Russell & Co., with the latest patterns of oval, Gothic, and convex Waiters and Trays. For sale at very low prices by

**A. JAEGER & CO.,**  
Nos. 119 and 121 Fourth St., Mozart Building.

**C. PROAL,**  
SADDLE, HARNESS, AND TRUNK WARE-ROOMS.

**LADIES' BONNET BOXES, Also Dress Boxes and Trunks,**  
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

**A LARGE AND HANDSOME VARIETY.**  
61 THIRD STREET,  
Between Main and Market.

**Crimping and Pinking done at C. PROAL'S,**  
61 Third Street, between Main and Market Streets

**Pittsburg and Cannel Coal.**  
THE best quality always on hand, for the cash only when ordered, at their office, on Wall street, west side, near Main. Pittsburg and Cannel Coal at wholesale prices.

**T. S. KENNEDY'S Insurance Office,**  
No. 471 South side Main street, between Fourth and Fifth, front room, up stairs, in Hegan & Dulaney's building, over Mark & Down's, Louisville, Ky.

**AS THE AUTHORIZED AGENT OF THE FOLIO** Insurance Company, the undersigned is prepared to furnish every information in regard to their laws, regulations, and conditions of membership, and also to issue Policies on STORKS, DWELLINGS, and FACTORIES, and on STOCKS of Goods and other Merchandise in store, in transit, or on transportation by Steamboat, Flatboat, Railroad, or Sea-Route. Ag-Risks on STEAMBOATS and their appurtenances taken on the most favorable terms, according to the usage and custom at Louisville.

**PROVINCIAL INSURANCE COMPANY,**  
TORONTO, CANADA WEST.

Capital, paid up and secured ..... \$1,987,680 00  
Surplus ..... 126,955 43

Total Assets ..... 2,114,635 43  
Reserved Fund, as collateral security, deposited at Louisville, 10,000 00

A. M. CLARK, President. J. G. BOWEN, Vice-President.  
EDWARD G. O'BRIEN, Secretary.

**BRITISH AMERICA ASSURANCE CO.**  
OF TORONTO,  
INCORPORATED IN 1833.

G. P. RIDOUT, Governor. J. W. BIRCHALL, Man'g Direc.

**PENNSYLVANIA INSURANCE COMPANY**  
OF PITTSBURGH.

Authorized Capital ..... \$300,000 00  
Paid in ..... 100,000 00  
Surplus ..... 21,000 00

Directors: Wm. F. Johnston, Rody Patterson, Jacob Painter, A. M. Carrier, W. S. McClinton, James S. Negley, Kennedy T. Friend, W. S. Haven, D. E. Park, L. Grier-Sprent, Wade Hampton, H. M. Long, A. J. Jones, George R. White, H. R. Cogshall.

Officers: Hon. Wm. F. Johnston, Pres. RODY PATTERSON, V. Pres. A. M. CARRIER, Secretary. J. S. CARRIER, Asst. Sec'y.

**MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,**  
OF NEW YORK.

OFFICE, TRINITY BUILDING, 111 BROADWAY.  
Net Cash Fund 1st Feb'y, 1855, \$2,550,577 56.

F. S. WINSTON, President. J. L. ABBATT, Secretary.  
CHAS. GILL, Actuary. HENRY H. HYDE, Genl. Agt.

All the profits are divided among the policy-holders, and can be applied to the annual reduction of the premiums or they can be compounded and added to the sum insured.

The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.  
**THOMAS S. KENNEDY,**  
General Insurance Agent.

Office in Hegan & Dulaney's building, Main street, between Fourth and Fifth streets, Louisville, Ky.

**Rich Fancy and Black Silks.**  
**GREAT REDUCTION!**

**MILLER & TABB,**  
Corner Market and Fourth streets, Louisville.

WE will from this date offer their entire stock of rich fancy and black Silks at a great reduction from the original prices in order to reduce stock. They have the special attention of the ladies to this opportunity of supplying themselves with beautiful and superb Silks of all kinds at prices very much below those usually charged.

Superb Black Taffeta Silks;  
Do do Gro de Robes Silks;  
Rich black Satin plain do;  
L. Grier-Sprent, do;  
Rich fancy striped do;  
Do do plain do;  
Do plain Foul de Soie do;  
Superb Evening Silks and Noire Antiques;

Together with a very superior assortment of Mourning Silks.

**MILLER & TABB.**

**SUPERFINE FLOUR.**—200 bbls superfine Flour for sale by

**H. FERGUSON & SON,**  
Corner Fifth and Market sts.

**EXTRA FAMILY FLOUR.**—75 bbls extra White Wheat family Flour for sale by

**H. FERGUSON & SON.**

**Peters, Cragg, & Co's Piano-Fortes.**  
FIVE PIANOS PER WEEK.—The extraordinary demand for these Piano-Fortes has heretofore prevented the manufacturers from attending to man orders from abroad. Having, however, almost doubled the capacity of their establishment during the past year, and, having also introduced the latest improvements, they hope to be able to keep pace with the demand for the future. They are now turning out FIVE PIANOS PER WEEK, which number they expect to increase considerably during the summer and fall.

We have now in store an excellent assortment of these Pianos, which we are selling at from \$25 to \$50 less than similarly finished instruments of Eastern make can be sold in the market. For the quality of the Pianos, refer to the musical profession generally of Kentucky and the adjoining States. Office at

**WEBB, GILL, & LEVERING,**  
109 Fourth street.

**New Arrival of Beautiful Dining and Tea Ware at Hood & Lockett's.**  
WE have just received, and have now on hand a large and beautiful assortment of white and gold band Dining and Tea Ware, which we offer upon the most reasonable terms. Those in want of any







